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CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY HARRY S TRUMAN DAM AND
RESERVOIR PROJECT MISSOU. (U) MISSOURI UNIV-COLUMBIA
AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY DIV N H LINDERER ET AL FEB 83

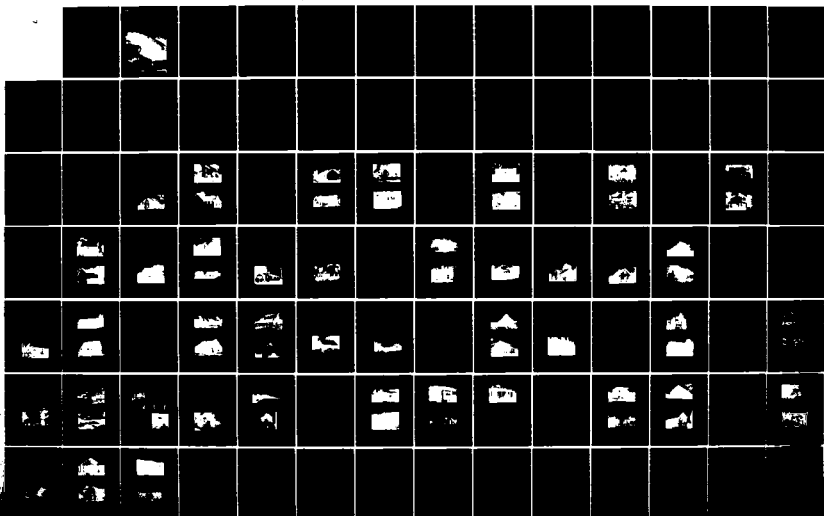
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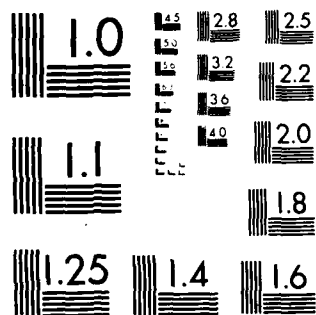
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Kansas City District

Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir, Missouri

American Archaeology Division Department of
Anthropology, University of Missouri - Columbia
Columbia, Missouri

AD-A143 477

Cultural Resources Survey Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir Project

Volume III

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Artifact Analysis	Osage River	Teho Creek															
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) <p>The ten volumes report the results of a cultural resources survey in the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir Project, Henry, Benton, St. Clair, and Hickory counties in southwestern Missouri. The combined volumes relate the findings of historical, architectural, archeological surveys conducted between 1975 and 1977. Volume I contains an outline of Osage River history to serve as a background for historical studies; Volume II is a historical gazetteer. Volume III contains the architectural survey of the reservoir. Volumes IV</p>																	

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through IX report the archeological survey of the reservoir. Volume IV is a description of the archeological survey, the results of that survey, and an analysis of prehistoric settlement-subsistence patterns in the reservoir area. Volume V contains analyses of surface collections obtained during the survey, and includes studies of chipped stone tools, ground stone tools, hematite, ceramics, and projectile points.

Volume VI consists of an interpretation of the Euro-American settlement of the lower Pomme de Terre River valley. Volume VII is a study of the results of preliminary testing at several sites in the lower Pomme de Terre River valley. Volume VIII contains the results of excavations in rock shelters along the Osage River. Volume IX contains studies relating to tests conducted in early occupation sites in the reservoir area, and an analysis of some Middle Archaic materials.

Finally, Volume X contains four environmental study papers, detailing the bedrock and surficial geology, the historic plant resources, and special studies of the soils and geology of portions of the reservoir.

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Russell L. Miller, Stephen A. Chomke, Andrea L. Novick, Charles E. Cantley, Janet E. Joyer, R. A. Ward, T. L. Thompson, C. V. Haynes, F. B. King, and D. L. Johnson.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
HARRY S. TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT

VOLUME III

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

by
Nanette M. Linderer

A PROJECT CONDUCTED FOR THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
KANSAS CITY DISTRICT

Under Contract No. DACW41-75-C-0202

by

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AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA

1983

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REPORTS OF THE
CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY
HARRY S. TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT

- Volume I: CHRONOLOGY OF OSAGE RIVER HISTORY, by Curtis H. Synhorst. 399 pp.
- Volume II: HISTORICAL GAZETTEER AND MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS, by Curtis H. Synhorst. 340 pp.
- Volume III: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY, by Nanette M. Linderer. 85 pp.
- Volume IV: THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, by Donna C. Roper. 253 pp.
- Volume V: LITHIC AND CERAMIC STUDIES
- Part I: Ground Stone Implements, by Michael Piontkowski, pp. 1-25
 - Part II: Hematite in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir Area, by Deborah E. House, pp. 27-72
 - Part III: Introduction to the Truman Reservoir Pottery, by Lisa G. Carlson, pp. 73-120
 - Part IV: Projectile Points, by Donna C. Roper and Michael Piontkowski, pp. 121-268
 - Part V: A Preliminary Examination of Chipped Stone from Truman Reservoir, Missouri, by David E. Griffin and Michael K. Trimble, pp. 269-349
- Volume VI: EURO-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT OF THE LOWER POMME DE TERRE RIVER VALLEY, by Russell L. Miller. 75 pp.
- Volume VII: ARCHEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS IN THE HARRY S. TRUMAN RESERVOIR, MISSOURI: 1975, by Stephen A. Chomko.
- Volume VIII: ARCHEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS: 1976, by Andrea L. Novick and Charles E. Cantley. 126 pp.
- Volume IX: PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF EARLY AND MIDDLE ARCHAIC COMPONENTS
- Part I: Preliminary Archeological Investigations at Two Early Archaic Sites: The Wolf Creek and Hand Sites, by Michael Piontkowski, pp. 1-58
 - Part II: The Distribution of Middle Archaic Components in the Truman Reservoir Area, by Janet E. Joyer, pp. 59-80
- Volume X: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY PAPERS
- Part I: Bedrock and Surficial Geology of the Harry S. Truman Reservoir Area, West Central Missouri, by R. A. Ward and T. L. Thompson, pp. 1-21
 - Part II: Report on Geochronological Investigations in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir Area, Benton and Hickory Counties, Missouri, by C. Vance Haynes, pp. 23-32
 - Part III: Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Plant Resources in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir, by Frances B. King, pp. 33-58
 - Part IV: Soils and Soil-Geomorphic Investigations in the Lower Pomme de Terre Valley, by Donalee Johnson, pp. 59-139

PREFACE

The architectural survey of the Harry S. Truman Reservoir began in June of 1975. The survey was performed as part of the cultural resources study for this U. S. Army Corps of Engineers project. Its objectives were to record, evaluate and interpret all typical and atypical architecture in the area to be inundated as a result of the dam's construction. The region, a part of the Ozark Highland, was settled after 1830 by rugged mountain folk from Tennessee and Kentucky. It soon became a backwater as pioneers moved west along the Missouri River. The architectural survey attempts to explore man's exploitation of this area's natural resources, to weigh the effects of tradition and environment on one of the most essential life sustaining elements: shelter-the house-the home. In a sense, this survey is a logical continuation of the work of the archaeologists associated with the project. Their experience in large scale surveys often provided valuable guidelines for the conduct of the architectural survey. It is hoped that this survey may compare favorably with their own.

One set of the data obtained by this survey is on file with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. The data consist of 18 bound volumes of survey forms and photographs, for Benton, Henry, Hickory, and St. Clair counties, as well as records for towns within the area (e.g., Roscoe, Clinton). Another copy has been deposited in the reference library of the Missouri State Historical Society in Columbia.

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AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE
HARRY S. TRUMAN RESERVOIR AREA

by

Nanette M. Linderer

ABSTRACT

An architectural survey of the Harry S. Truman Reservoir was conducted in Benton, Henry, Hickory, and St. Clair counties, southwestern Missouri. This area included nearly 500 intact rural sites and several small towns: Brownington, Deepwater, and Roscoe, as well as parts of larger towns (Clinton and Osceola). Two hundred rural houses were recorded in the reservoir, most of them frame structures built between 1880 and 1920. A few early log structures survive, some of them incorporated into frame buildings or covered by siding. Many of them have been adapted to other uses. Eight varieties of barns, as well as bridges, root cellars, chicken coops, corn cribs, and fencing are included in this survey.

INTRODUCTION

The architecture in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir is all vernacular or "common" architecture. The work of artisans rather than architects, its form is determined by function and tradition, varying by region rather than through time. Therefore, it cannot be studied within the accepted contexts of architectural history: style and architect. The character of a particular region's architecture is a result of the area's environment, its history of settlement, the origins of its settlers, its economy, and the relation of the area to other settlement movements.

The buildings that people design to shelter their families and livestock are extensions of themselves. They express, perhaps more forthrightly than any other aspect of culture, their needs and their interaction with the environment and with other individuals. Through the study of vernacular architecture, one can see the development of a geographical region into a cultural entity and begin to understand America's folk culture. Paradoxically, these characteristics, which make vernacular architecture a valid cultural indicator, have caused it to be ignored by American laymen and scholars alike.

Architectural history has been a well defined, cohesive discipline for many years. Yet, while European scholars have devoted a great deal of effort to the study of vernacular architecture, American architectural historians have neglected this aspect of our architectural heritage. Their work in this field has been limited to the colonial settlement of the East Coast, questions concerning the origin of the log cabin and, recently, an interest in the development of heavy timber barns.

Most of the basic research in this field has been done by cultural geographers and folklorists. For methodology and comparative material I have looked to them: primarily, to Glenn Trewartha, a pioneer in the study of the regional characteristics of American farmsteads; to Robert Finley and E. M. Scott, who have contributed to the definition of dwelling type categories; and to Henry Glassie, a folklorist studying all aspects of material folk culture. However, the architectural history involved in the work of these men is piecemeal and incidental to their goals. Although architecture is a major part of any region's culture, and its study will most certainly enrich our understanding of that culture's development, it has been sorely neglected. Consequently, the study of vernacular architecture in the United States is in its infancy.

In addition to this lack of general academic background to guide studies of vernacular architecture, the Truman Reservoir project posed several special strategic problems. First, the area is large. It encompasses four counties (Benton, Henry, Hickory, and St. Clair) and includes approximately 500 intact rural sites and several small towns. As a result of the size of the area, some sites were as far as one and one half hours drive from the field headquarters. The condition of county roads further complicated the survey work, especially in severe weather. Rain or snow made most dirt and gravel roads impassable.

Second, although the Corps of Engineers had purchased most of the necessary property, they did not always own the buildings on the property. The previous owner could either move the buildings or sell his farmstead for demolition and salvage. In many cases, this already had

been done. For example, a fine brick house on the site of the Butterfield Stage Stop near Fairfield was sold at auction. The new owner dismantled the house, salvaging the brick for a home he was planning to build. In such cases, we could only hope to learn of the owner's plans in time to record the site. When a building was moved, it sometimes could be located, but this involved a tedious and often futile search. Those buildings which were neither removed nor sold for demolition ultimately reverted to the Corps of Engineers, and had to be removed before the reservoir could be allowed to fill. Demolition of these buildings was scheduled to begin February 1, 1976.

Two additional problems stemmed from property purchase arrangements. Plans for the Harry S. Truman Reservoir developed in the mid-sixties. Many of the farmsteads on land involved in the project were abandoned in the early stages of property acquisition and were in sadly deteriorated condition by the time the architectural survey began. Unfortunately, the older the building, the greater the damage resulting from neglect. As a consequence, many fine examples of early farmsteads could not be considered for more elaborate recording or preservation. Finally, much of the land purchased by the Corps of Engineers had been leased back to the original owners, making access to some areas difficult.

Of course, many of these problems were shared by the other principals involved in the cultural resources study; but some were specific to the study of architecture. All of the conditions outlined above affected the first two objectives of the architectural study, the recording and evaluation of all architecture in the Truman Reservoir area. Although arbitrarily limited, the data should provide an adequate base for the final objective of this

study: the interpretation of the vernacular architecture in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir area.

Recording the Architecture

An adequate record of any structure includes both visual and written descriptive material. Ideally, black and white photographs of each elevation and significant structural or decorative detail and sketches of floorplans and site plan (position relative to other structures) provide the visual description. They are accompanied by a written description of materials and construction, including historical information relating to dates of original construction and later modifications and/or additions. Recording the architecture in the Truman Reservoir area was a two-stage operation involving (1) initial recording of data in a field survey, and (2) transfer of field survey data to permanent form.

Field Survey

The field survey was conducted between June, 1975 and March, 1976. Two person survey crews worked out of the field headquarters in Wheatland, Missouri, south of the Truman Reservoir. During the summer months, the field crews of the archaeological survey recorded architecture found in the course of their own walking survey. The surveyors included: Susan Badway, William Bohnert, William B. Butler, Charles Cantley, Stephen A. Chomko, Andris Danielsons, James Feagins, Edward Fulda, Ann M. Johnson, Lee Novick, Michael Piontkowski, and Christopher Young, all working under the direction of Co-principal

Investigator, Dr. Donna C. Roper. From September, 1975 to March, 1976, the architectural survey was continued by Cantley, Danielsons, Fulda, Novick, and Piontkowski, assisted by Beth Townsend and Chris Younder, under the supervision of Research Investigator, Nanette M. Linderer. Film was developed at the field camp by Fulda and was periodically relayed, together with field forms, to the office in Columbia.

All structures (houses, barns, sheds, etc.), as well as all other architectural features (bridges, fences, and walls), were recorded. The reservoir area and adjacent Corps properties were systematically covered with the aid of U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle and Corps tract maps. Since the Harry S. Truman project involved such a large area, easement properties were not surveyed, nor was a sample survey made of the unaffected areas of the seven counties involved. Both would have provided the comparative material essential to a more specific analysis of the regional character of the architecture affected by the construction of the dam.

Survey crews recorded all surviving structures indicated on the maps and any other structures they found. Any cluster of physically related structures was considered a site. All structures were recorded as elements of a site. Where only one structure survived, it was considered a site.

Initially, each structure was photographed from opposite corners, showing all sides of the structure, and included in a rough sketch of site arrangement. After the process of transferring field data to permanent forms began, it became evident that two photographs were excessive in the case of outbuildings and inadequate for houses and barns. Between September and November of 1975,

the survey crews were instructed to take only one photograph of outbuildings and extra, detail photographs of houses, barns and other special structures. Each site was recorded in the field on a two page form (Fig. 1). The first page describes the exact location and the environment of the site. The second describes the function, materials and construction of each structure on the site. The site plan sketch was drawn on the back of the second form (Fig. 1c).

During the field survey, each site was given a unique identifying number composed of (1) the survey crew chief's initials (first, middle and last); (2) the date (day, month and year); (3) the number of the site (assigned consecutively beginning with "1" each day); and (4) "AH" to distinguish architectural from archeological sites. Thus, NML112754AH, identifies the fourth architectural site surveyed by Nanette M. Linderer's field crew on November 2, 1975. This formula is the same as that used in the archeological survey. Whenever possible, the surveyors also recorded the Corps of Engineers tract number; this is the number assigned to the property during purchase procedures. Tract numbers are very important, for it is by this number that the Corps identifies properties; therefore, any later reference to the disposition of structures on the property must be by tract number.

Permanent Records of Survey Data

Since the field survey was conducted by several different teams of archeologists with no background in architectural history, the data gathered were purely descriptive and sometimes inconsistent. In order to present a more complete record of the architecture in

6804 2 Field
Road Relocation
SC-19-10-11-23-4AH

HARRY S. TRUMAN RESERVOIR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ASM No. 2356 71AH

Field No. AN-11-11-23-4AH

Date Nov 4, 1975

Survey Leader Nichols

Surveyor(s) Bentley

Location NW 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 33 T 34N R 26W

County St. Clair Township Center

Quadrangle Birmingham Springs (15' 7.5')

Landmark:
Site is located 625 m NW from (distance) (direction) (landmark)

Elevation 740 ' to 730 ' MSL

Owner

Address

ENVIRONMENT

Landform: Floodplain Terrace Slope Dissected Upland
Upland Plain

Microterrain wooded hilltop east of bend in road

Closest water source: Stream name Little Creek

Stream rank Permanent Intermittent (U.S.G.S.)

Elevation of water source: 715 ' to 720 ' MSL

Water source is 25 m to west of site
(direction)

Site is on R (L) bank of stream (looking downstream)

Soil (field observations): Wet Dry

Color: black dark brown light brown yellow-brown yellow
grey other

Texture: Sandy loamy clayey gravelly silty

Chert source nearby? Yes No

If yes, how far? m Primary Secondary

Site in: borrow area (relocation) public use area
permanent pool 5-year flood pool other

Recommendations: resurvey testing excavation

If resurvey, why?

(1 July 1975)

Figure 1a. Example of page 1 of a completed field form.

Page 2 ARCHITECTURAL

Site Number: ACR-11-11-25-4AH

	Building A	Building B	Building C	Building D
Negative numbers:	# 14			
Function:	House <i>foundation</i> Barn Shed Other: _____ Outhouse	House Barn Shed Other: _____ Outhouse	House Barn Shed Other: _____ Outhouse	House Barn Shed Other: _____ Outhouse
Structural materials:	Wood frame Stone Brick Log Prefab/mobile home	Wood frame Stone Brick Log Prefab/mobile home	Woodframe Stone Brick Log Prefab/mobile home	Wood frame Stone Brick Log Prefab/mobile home
Foundations:	Stone Brick Concrete	Stone Brick Concrete	Stone Brick Concrete	Stone Brick Concrete
Wall finish materials:	Wood siding Shingles Tar paper/composition Sheet metal Other: _____	Wood siding Shingles Tar paper/composition Sheetmetal Other: _____	Woodsiding Shingles Tar paper/composition Sheet metal Other: _____	Woodsiding Shingles Tar paper/composition Sheet metal Other: _____
Exterior colors:				
Chimneys	0 1 2 3 4 Brick Stone <i>signature</i>	0 1 2 3 4 Brick Stone	0 1 2 3 4 Brick Stone	0 1 2 3 4 Brick Stone
Roof type:	Gable Gambrel Hip	Gable Gambrel Hip	Gable Gambrel Hip	Gable Gambrel Hip
Roofing materials:	Wood shingles Asphalt shingles Tar paper Sheet metal	Wood shingles Asphalt shingles Tar paper Sheetmetal	Wood shingles Asphalt shingles Tarpaper Sheet metal	Wood shingles Asphalt shingles Tarpaper Sheet metal

SITE MAP ON BACK

Figure 1b. Example of page 2 of a completed field form.

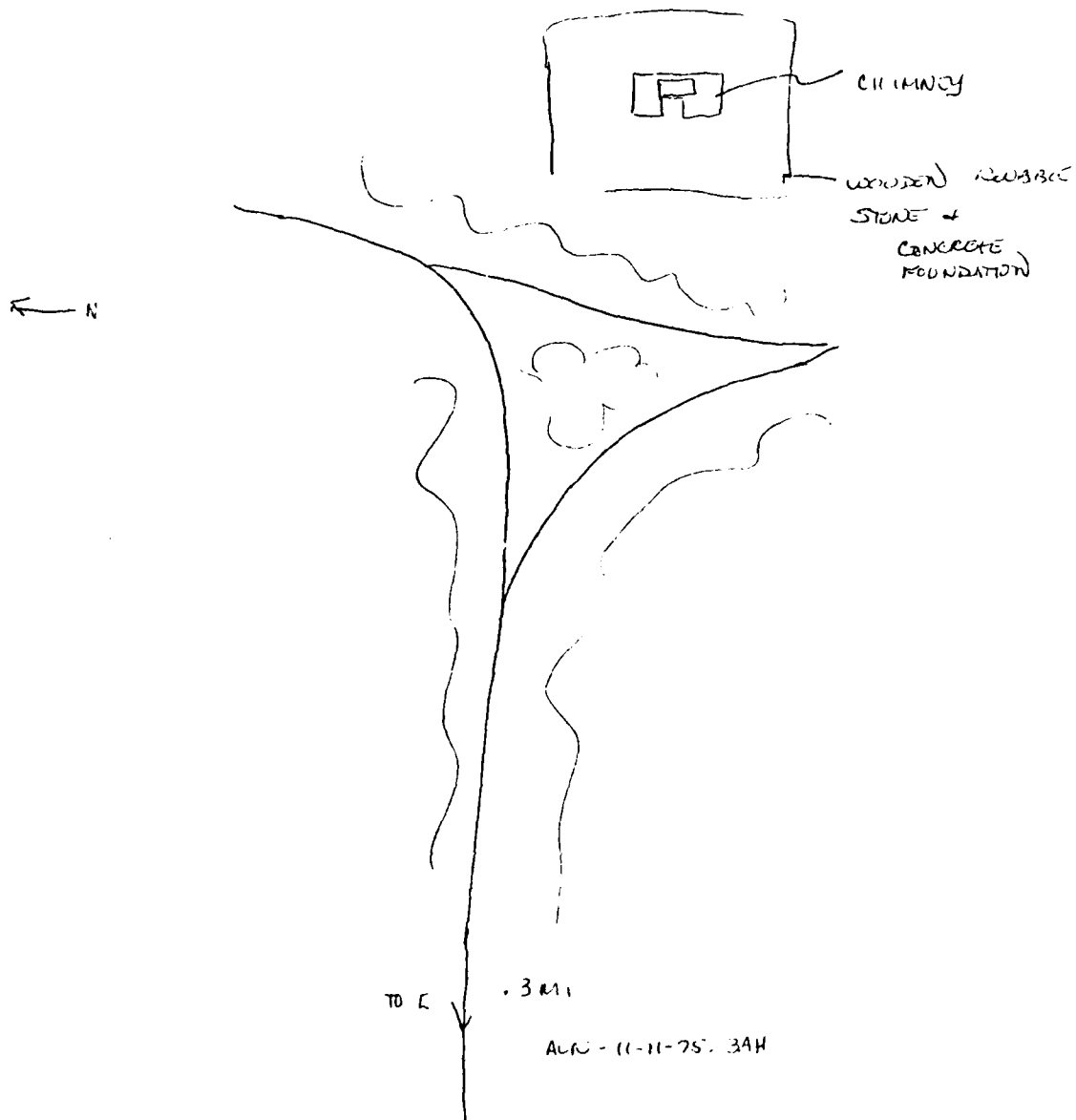


Figure 1c. Example of a sketch map (page 3) of a completed field form.

the Truman Dam area, all field survey forms were reviewed, enlarged upon and transferred to a permanent, three-page form (Fig. 2 a-c). Three by five inch, black-and-white photographs of each structure were attached either to the back of the form or in spaces designed for them. These final forms, in the possession of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, organize the reservoir's architecture by site. This organization and the 8x10½" format are appropriate for permanent storage, but rather cumbersome for studying the structures individually. Therefore, all the survey material was recorded again on 8x5" cards (Fig. 3). The format for the cards and the coded description (Fig. 4) is adapted from the work of the English scholar, R. W. Brunskill. This compact format has proven very convenient for the study of individual buildings. The cards, however, do not take site arrangements into account. Both cards and final forms are necessary for a complete understanding of the area's architecture.

The original field forms comprise the third complete set of survey records. Contact prints attached to the field forms provide them with visual as well as written descriptive data. One of the most important future functions of the survey data will be to serve as a body of comparative material for other studies of vernacular architecture. It is hoped that the multiple records will ensure the survival of the survey data and will provide greater accessibility to interested scholars.

The permanent set of the the three-page forms are now filed with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District. The original two-page field forms, as well as the 5x8" cards, have been deposited in the Reference Library of the Missouri State Historical Society in Columbia.

HARRY S. TRUMAN RESERVOIR ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY				FIELD #:		SITE #:		
<div style="text-align: center;">PHOTOGRAPH</div>						DATE:		
						ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS:		
						NOTES:		
						ROLL	EXP	ASPECT
ORIENTATION:								
HOUSE/ BARN TYPE:	T RANCH	L BUNGALO A	I BUNGALO B	SHOT-GUN PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH	OZARK WESTERN	PYRAMID 3 BAY	FRENCH CREOLE SADDLEBAG	CORN-BELT DOUBLE PEN BANK
STORIES:	1	2	3	1½	2½	BARN/AISLES: 3 5		LEVELS: 1 2 3 4
FEATURES:	GABLED FACADE TWO-DOOR SHUTTERS DECORATIVE WOODWORK CORNICE QUOINS HARDWARE BALCONY/FACADE BALCONY/REAR ROOF RIDGE DECORATION PENT ROOF RAIN HOOD LOFT DOOR EMBRASURES HAY TRACK CUPOLA LOFT BRICK VENTS							
PORCHES:	FACADE	REAR	IN L	U-SHAPE	ONE BAY	THREE BAY	ENTIRE 1 2 STORIES	
WINDOWS:	DOUBLE HUNG SASH		CASEMENT		1/1	2/2	3/3	4/4 6/6 9/9
	MOLDINGS/FRAMING:		A	B	C	D	E	F
DOORWAYS:	PANELS		BOARD AND BATTEN		DECORATIVE WOODWORK		LIGHTS: ABOVE: _____ BELOW: _____	
	MOLDINGS/FRAMING:		A	B	C	D	E	F
CHIMNEYS:	1	2	3	EXTERIOR END		1	2	3
	1	2	3	INTERIOR		BRICK	STONE	OTHER: _____
ROOF TYPE:	GABLE		ENGLISH GAMBREL		DUTCH GAMBREL		BARREL	HIP
	TRUNCATED PYRAMID		GABLE ON HIP		DUTCH SLICE (SHED NOSED)		BROKEN GABLE	
	GABLE ON HIP ONE END		GABLE WITH SHED ROOF ON ONE END		SINGLE PITCH		SALT-BOX	
CONSTRUCTION TYPE:	MASONRY		LOG	TIMBER	HEAVY FRAME	BALLOON FRAME		
FOUNDATIONS:	NONE	LOG	STONE	CONCRETE BLOCKS	CONCRETE POURED	CINDER BLOCK		
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS:	STONE/RUBBLE		STONE/GUARNIED		OZARK MOSAIC		BRICK	WOOD
WALL COVERING:	WEATHER BOARD		BOARD AND BATTEN		BRICK	STONE	ROCK BOARD	STAMPED METAL
	CORRUGATED METAL		TAR PAPER		SIDING/ALUMINUM	SIDING/OTHER: _____		
ROOFING:	WOOD SHINGLES		ASBESTOS SHINGLES		CORRUGATED METAL			
	BENT-SEAM METAL		TAR PAPER		OTHER: _____			
COLOR:	NATURAL WOOD		WHITE	BEIGE	YELLOW	GREEN		
	UNPAINTED		OTHER: _____					

Figure 2a. Example of page 1 of the 8 x 10½ inch final recording form.

HARRY S. TRUMAN RESERVOIR ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY		FIELD #:		SITE #:	
OUTBUILDINGS					
	BUILDING	BUILDING	BUILDING	BUILDING	BUILDING
ROLL/ NEGATIVE FUNCTION:	GARAGE SILO GRANARY CORN CRIB CHICKEN COOP TOOL/EQUIPMENT SHED ROOT CELLAR HOG HOUSE WINDMILL OUTHOUSE	GARAGE SILO GRANARY CORN CRIB CHICKEN COOP TOOL/EQUIPMENT SHED ROOT CELLAR HOG HOUSE WINDMILL OUTHOUSE	GARAGE SILO GRANARY CORN CRIB CHICKEN COOP TOOL/EQUIPMENT SHED ROOT CELLAR HOG HOUSE WINDMILL OUTHOUSE	GARAGE SILO GRANARY CORN CRIB CHICKEN COOP TOOL/EQUIPMENT SHED ROOT CELLAR HOG HOUSE WINDMILL OUTHOUSE	GARAGE SILO GRANARY CORN CRIB CHICKEN COOP TOOL/EQUIPMENT SHED ROOT CELLAR HOG HOUSE WINDMILL OUTHOUSE
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS:	WOOD STONE BRICK LOG	WOOD STONE BRICK LOG	WOOD STONE BRICK LOG	WOOD STONE BRICK LOG	WOOD STONE BRICK LOG
FOUNDATIONS:	STONE BRICK CONCRETE NONE	STONE BRICK CONCRETE NONE	STONE BRICK CONCRETE NONE	STONE BRICK CONCRETE NONE	STONE BRICK CONCRETE NONE
WALL FINISH MATERIALS:	WOOD SIDING SHINGLES TAR PAPER/ COMPOSITION SHEET METAL ALUMINUM SIDING	WOOD SIDING SHINGLES TAR PAPER/ COMPOSITION SHEET METAL ALUMINUM SIDING	WOOD SIDING SHINGLES TAR PAPER/ COMPOSITION SHEET METAL ALUMINUM SIDING	WOOD SIDING SHINGLES TAR PAPER/ COMPOSITION SHEET METAL ALUMINUM SIDING	WOOD SIDING SHINGLES TAR PAPER/ COMPOSITION SHEET METAL ALUMINUM SIDING
COLOR:	NATURAL WOOD WHITE BEIGE YELLOW GREEN UNPAINTED	NATURAL WOOD WHITE BEIGE YELLOW GREEN UNPAINTED	NATURAL WOOD WHITE BEIGE YELLOW GREEN UNPAINTED	NATURAL WOOD WHITE BEIGE YELLOW GREEN UNPAINTED	NATURAL WOOD WHITE BEIGE YELLOW GREEN UNPAINTED
CHIMNEYS:	____ EXTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR BRICK STONE	____ EXTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR BRICK STONE	____ EXTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR BRICK STONE	____ EXTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR BRICK STONE	____ EXTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR END ____ INTERIOR BRICK STONE
ROOF TYPE:	GABLE CAMBREL HIP SINGLE PITCH	GABLE CAMBREL HIP SINGLE PITCH	GABLE CAMBREL HIP SINGLE PITCH	GABLE CAMBREL HIP SINGLE PITCH	GABLE CAMBREL HIP SINGLE PITCH
ROOFING MATERIALS:	WOOD SHINGLES ASBESTOS SHINGLES TAR PAPER CORRUGATED METAL DENT-SEAM METAL	WOOD SHINGLES ASBESTOS SHINGLES TAR PAPER CORRUGATED METAL DENT-SEAM METAL	WOOD SHINGLES ASBESTOS SHINGLES TAR PAPER CORRUGATED METAL DENT-SEAM METAL	WOOD SHINGLES ASBESTOS SHINGLES TAR PAPER CORRUGATED METAL DENT-SEAM METAL	WOOD SHINGLES ASBESTOS SHINGLES TAR PAPER CORRUGATED METAL DENT-SEAM METAL

Figure 2b. Example of page 2 of the 8 x 10½ inch final recording form.

HARRY S. TRUMAN RESERVOIR ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY		FIELD #:	SITE #:
<p>SITE</p> <p>NUMBER OF STRUCTURES:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>HOUSES _____</p> <p>BARNs _____</p> <p>GARAGES _____</p> <p>SILOS _____</p> <p>GRANARIES _____</p> <p>CORN CRIBS _____</p> <p>CHICKEN COOPS _____</p> <p>HOG HOUSES _____</p> <p>TOOL/ _____</p> <p>EQUIPMENT SHEDS _____</p> <p>ROOT CELLARS _____</p> <p>WINDMILLS _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 65%;"></div> </div> <p>WATER SOURCE: SPRING WELL CISTERN</p> <p>SITE PLAN:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 400px; width: 100%; position: relative;"> <!-- Grid representation --> </div>			

Figure 2c. Example of page 3 of the 8 x 10½ inch final recording form.

RESIDENTIAL URBAN		RESIDENTIAL RURAL		AGRICULTURAL		COMMERCIAL		PUBLIC		RELIGIOUS							
LOCATION				COUNTY		QUADRANGLE		MAP REF.		FIELD NO.							
ROLL		EXP.		ASPECT		DATE		<div style="text-align: center; padding-top: 100px;">PHOTOGRAPH</div>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8	9	10	11	12	13
A																	
B																	
C																	
D																	
E																	
F																	
G																	
H																	
I																	
J																	
K																	
L																	
M																	
N																	
O																	

Figure 3. Example of the 5 x 8 inch survey card form.

Figure 4. Key to coded descriptions.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A Type	1 Penn. Dutch	2 Western	3 3-Bay	4 Shotgun bank	5 Ozark	6 Pyramid	7 French Creole	8 Corn-belt	9 Ranch	10 Bungalow A	11 Bungalow B	12 Dog-trot	13 Saddle-bag
B Orientation	X	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
C No. of Stories	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
D Features	Cross-able	Two door	Decorative work	Cornice	Balcony facade	Balcony rear	Roof ridge decoration	Roof-ridge	Roof-ridge	Roof-ridge	Roof-ridge	Roof-ridge	Roof-ridge
E Pitch	Parade	Parade	In L	U-shape	1 Bay	2 Bay	3 Bay	Entire	1 Story	2 Stories	3 Stories	4 Stories	5 Stories
F Roofs	Double hung	Cuscut	1/1	2/2	3/3	4/4	6/6	A Box frame	B Flat top	C Pitched	D Broken pediment	E Modern unit	F Arch pediment
G Chimneys	Panel	Ward & Linton	Decorative work	7 Lights above	4 Lights side	Interior end 3	Interior 1	A Box frame	B Flat top	C Pitched	D Broken pediment	E Modern unit	F Arch pediment
H Chimneys	Exterior end 1	Exterior end 2	Exterior end 3	Interior end 1	Interior end 2	Interior end 3	Interior 1	Interior 2	Interior 3	Brick	Stone	Other	
I Roof	Gable	English Gambrel	Dutch Gambrel	Barrel	Hip	Mansard	Pyramid	Truncated Pyramid	Gable on hip	Shub nose	Broken gable	Single pitch	Salt Box
J Construction	Masonry	Log	5 Timber	Heavy frame	Balloon frame								
K Foundations	None	Log	Stone	Concrete blocks	Concrete poured	Cinder blocks	Brick						
L Materials	Stone facing	Stone facing	Dark facing	Brick	Wood								
M Siding	Weather- stripping	Weather- stripping	Brick	Stone	Rock board	Stamped metal	Corrugated metal	Tar paper	Aluminum siding	Other			
N Painting	Weather- stripping	Weather- stripping	Corrugated metal	Dark metal	Tar paper	Aluminum siding	Other						
O Color	Dark wood	Light	Large	Yellow	Green	Red	Other						

Few structures in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir warrant the detailed treatment of a Historic American Buildings Survey rendering. Yet, the basic types found in the survey should be recorded with simple floorplan sketches as well as photographs.

Finally, the best course for preserving the architecture of the Truman Reservoir area would be a large scale photographic survey. The simplicity of rural architecture and its dependency on environment make photography an ideal medium for its preservation. Restored structures are removed from this original setting; drawings are two dimensional, with little sense of site; but photographs capture the relationship of the farmstead to the land and the interrelationships of the buildings. All of the sites listed above deserve consideration for this management option.

Interpretation

As mentioned earlier, vernacular architecture cannot be studied in relation to the work of a specific architect or the influence of a great style. It can only be seen in the light of changes in cultural and physical environment. Its character in any region is the result of that region's history of settlement, the origins of the settlers, the materials available for construction, the topography and climate of the region, the type of farming done, the condition of its economy throughout history, and its location in relation to their settlement.

Function and tradition determine the appearance of vernacular structures: therefore, they can be categorized into types on the basis of floor plan, elevation, construction method and materials. The following study of

individual buildings will concentrate on houses and barns. These seem to be the only farm buildings which are substantially influenced by cultural and environmental factors. They are studied in terms of a chronological development of types in what amount to a handbook on the Harry S. Truman Reservoir area's architecture. The type categories used are those developed by Robert Finley and E. M. Scott in their study of vernacular architecture in the Midwest.

Special categories of architecture (specifically bridges and log structures) and a few of the more interesting outbuilding types are also included in the handbook.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE HARRY S. TRUMAN RESERVOIR

Houses

Two hundred rural houses were recorded in the survey of the Harry S. Truman Reservoir. The majority are frame structures built between 1880 and 1920. A few early log structures survive. Some are incorporated into frame buildings or covered with clapboards or other siding and many have been adapted to other uses. The popularity of log construction persisted long after the early settlement period; therefore, there are numerous recent examples of this type.

Almost half of the houses surveyed were in Benton County, with the remainder evenly distributed between Henry and St. Clair counties. The survey area in Hickory County was so small that only five houses were recorded there. The dominant house types were the "T" plan and "L" plan, each comprising approximately 25% of the total.

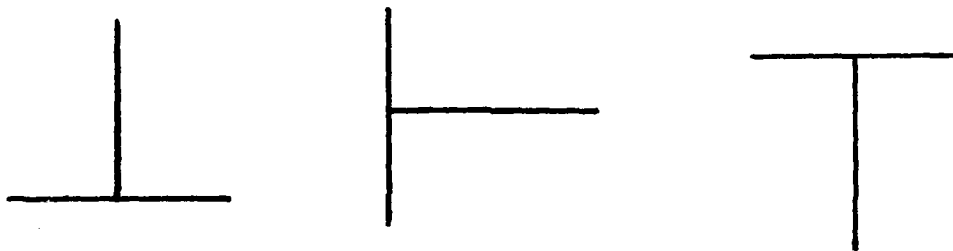
"T" PLAN

Figs. 5-7

Time Period 1870-1900/1930

As the name implies, the floorplans of houses in this type-category resemble the capital letter "T." Most "T" plan houses have three rooms on each floor: there is one room for each extension of the plan, with no hallways.

The plan may take any of the following orientations:



The first is most popular and appears to be an early arrangement. The third orientation becomes more popular near the turn of the century. Many early "T" plan houses are the result of additions to basic rectangular plans. The dominance of the first orientation may depend on this factor since the logical location for such additions is the rear, not the facade. The second orientation, although popular in the East in Greek revival "temple front houses," is very rare in the Truman Dam area.

This type occurs in several elevations. Referring to the vertical portion of the letter "T" as the stem and the horizontal section as the crossbar, the structure may be entirely one story, entirely two story, entirely 1½ story, two story in the crossbar and one

story in the stem, two story in the crossbar and $1\frac{1}{2}$ story in the stem, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ story in the crossbar and one story in the stem. Many of the elevations to which I refer as two story are actually somewhere between $1\frac{1}{2}$ story and a full two stories; the elevation is tall enough for dormers to be unnecessary, yet allows the roof line to intrude into the second story space.

The majority of "T" type houses are large. The plan allows for relatively large interior spaces to be compactly arranged around central chimneys for efficient heating. Houses of this type are generally of balloon frame construction with stone foundations and clapboard siding. In very early examples, heavy frame construction techniques are combined with basic balloon framing.

Twenty-two percent of all the houses surveyed belonged to this type category. It was particularly popular in Benton and Henry counties, the richer, more densely populated part of the survey area.



Figure 5. T-plan house, 1870-1900, one and one-half story, with a 2-door saddlebag arrangement of the front section (Tract No. 12111, 23HE-96AH; Photo P-33-28).



Figure 6. T-plan house, 1870-1900, two story version (Tract No. 919, 23BE70AH; Photo BO-2-3).



Figure 7. T-plan house, 1900-1930, one story, 2-door saddlebag version (Photo CMY-26-2?).

"L" PLAN

Figs. 8-11

Time Period 1870-1900/1930

Houses in this category have floorplans resembling the capital letter "L." They vary in size, comprising some of the largest and some of the smallest houses surveyed. The plan can assume any of the following orientations:



The prevailing orientations are the first two. The open "L" is a version rarely found except in smaller houses. As with the "T" type house, some of the "L" houses surveyed were the result of additions.

The type occurs in several elevations. In the dominant orientation, two story, two story/one story, and one story examples were noted. The open orientation was almost exclusively one story. Most "L" plan houses were of sound construction and quality materials. Two examples were of locally fired brick.

Twenty-three percent of the houses surveyed belonged to this type. They were equally distributed between Benton, Henry and St. Clair counties.



Figure 8. L-plan house, 1840-1870, stuccoed, brick two story example (Tract No. 506, 23BELLAH; Photo MRP-19-16).



Figure 9. L-plan house, 1870-1900, stuccoed, brick two story example (Tract No. 6218, 23SR19AH; Photo No. CMY-20-15).



Figure 10. L-plan house, 1870-1900, frame, one and one-half story example with two-door, saddlebag front section (Tract No. 5310, 23SR59AH; Photo CMY-17-32).



Figure 11. L-plan house, 1870-1900, another typical frame example, two stories with two door saddlebag front section. (Tract No. 11627, 23HE81AH; Photo MRP-34-24).

"I" PLAN

Figs. 12-13

The "I" type category includes all houses with simple Georgian floor plan, characterized by a central hallway/entranceway with a room to either side and chimneys at either end. Only two houses of this category were surveyed in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir area. Both were two story examples with one story additions modifying the plan to resemble an "L"; both were in Benton County.

The first, a brick version, was on the site of an old Butterfield Stagecoach stop and was locally dated to 1877. The 46 x 18 foot house was dismantled late in November 1975.

The second example was a frame version with a slightly curving staircase, pedimented window molding, and one exterior end stone chimney. This house is part of a well developed site including the original dwelling, a heavy timber barn and several large outbuildings. It probably dates to the turn of the century.

The Georgian type is an Eastern phenomenon. This no doubt accounts for its scanty representation in the survey area.

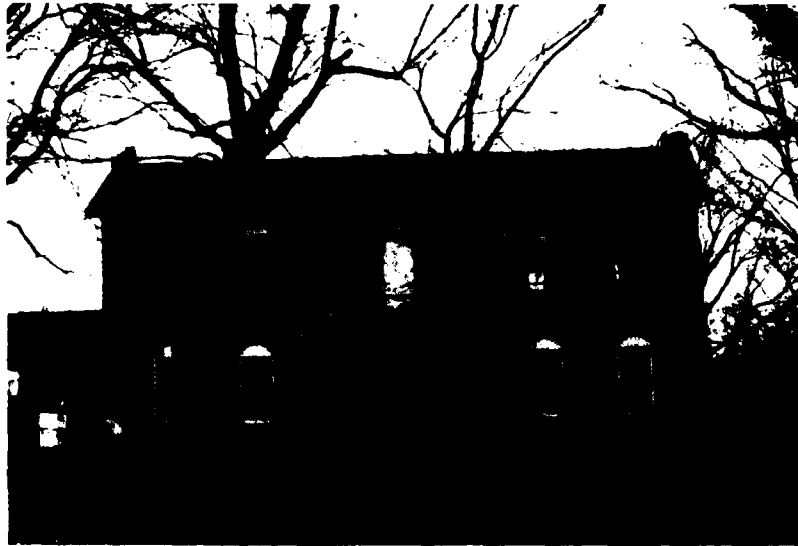


Figure 12. I-plan house, 1877. Two story brick house once located on the site of the old Butterfield Stage stop near Fairfield, Mo. (Tract No. 927; 23BE20AH).



Figure 13. Rear view of Fig. 12, showing one story addition.

OZARK

Figs. 14-15

Time Period 1900 - 1930

The name "Ozark" has been applied to a catchall category encompassing small, one room structures of poor materials and upkeep. Often referred to as "shacks," these houses are generally found in the hilly land bordering the rivers, where there is less desirable land for agriculture; they were settled in the early part of this century. Most were constructed of composition materials on concrete or partial stone foundations. Examples of the Ozark house type can be found throughout the survey area. More heavily concentrated in Benton, St. Clair and Hickory counties, the Ozark type comprises 13% of all the structures surveyed.



Figure 14. Ozark house (Tract No. 4610, 23SR61AH; Photo CMY-22).



Figure 15. Ozark house, an interesting reuse of a stamped tin ceiling in this rambling shack (Tract No. 11142, 23HE48AH; Photo MRP-3-13).

PYRAMID

Figs. 16-17

Time Period 1900-1930

The "Pyramid" house type is characterized by a square floorplan and a pyramidal roof. Not a popular house type in the Truman Reservoir area, it comprises only 4.65% of the architecture surveyed. In spite of its rarity, it seems to be the logical successor to the popular "L" and "T" plans. It was most frequent in St. Clair County, where six of the ten examples were located.

The pyramid house occurs in both one and two story versions, either with a complete or truncated pyramid roof. The two story is the more gracefully proportioned of the two variations. Their one or two chimneys were centrally located. Several of them had two front doors, a feature often seen in houses of all types in the survey area. All pyramid houses surveyed were in excellent repair and of sound, quality construction.



Figure 16. Pyramid house, 1900-1930, one and one-half story, two door house with truncated pyramid roof. (Tract No. 4548, 23SR3AH; Photo ASB-14-3).



Figure 17. Pyramid house, 1900-1930, two story, two door version of the type (Tract No. 17171, 23BE84AH; Photo AMJ-11-12).

RANCH

Not illustrated

Time Period 1930-1960

The ranch house is a well known contemporary type. Its sprawling one story plan has neither attic nor basement and is generally oriented with roof ridge parallel to the front. The materials used in construction are modern composition materials, such as aluminum siding and asphalt shingles.

Only three ranch houses were surveyed. It is apparently an urban rather than a rural house type.

CORN BELT

Figs. 18-19

Time Period 1900-1930

The Corn Belt house is a large and rambling structure conforming to no particular plan, but is distinctive because of its size and complexity. This type is more common in the corn-producing areas from which it derives its name. Only two houses of this type were found in the survey, both of them in St. Clair County.

The first example resembles a pyramid set into an "L" (Fig. 18). It is not as true to the type as the second example (Fig. 19).



Figure 18. Corn Belt house (Tract No. 5323, 23SR23AH; Photo CMY-21-25).



Figure 19. Corn Belt house (Tract No. 5216, 23SR32AH; Photo CMY-23-22).

FRENCH CREOLE

Figs. 20-22

The French Creole house has a rectangular plan with a slightly elevated ground floor and a built-in porch around one or more sides. It is a southern type, its distinctive characteristics the result of adaptation to the warm humid environment of the lower Mississippi River. The one example of this type found in the survey area is a definite aberration. Only a few French Creole type houses survive in Missouri. They are found in early French settlements along the Mississippi River. The house in the Truman area is a late example built adjoining an older two story saddlebag house.

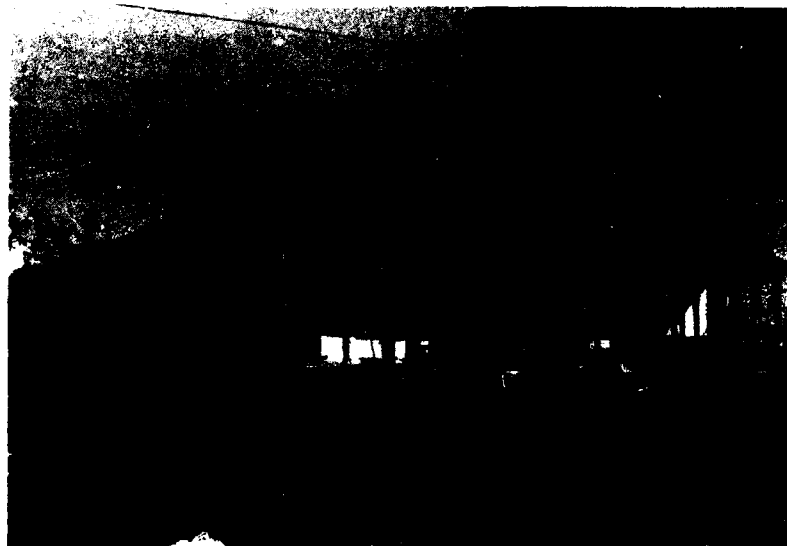


Figure 20. French Creole house, 1900-1930. A very late example of the type, this house was constructed as an addition to an older two story, two door saddle bag house (Tract No. 6300, 23SR41AH; Photo CMY-19-6).

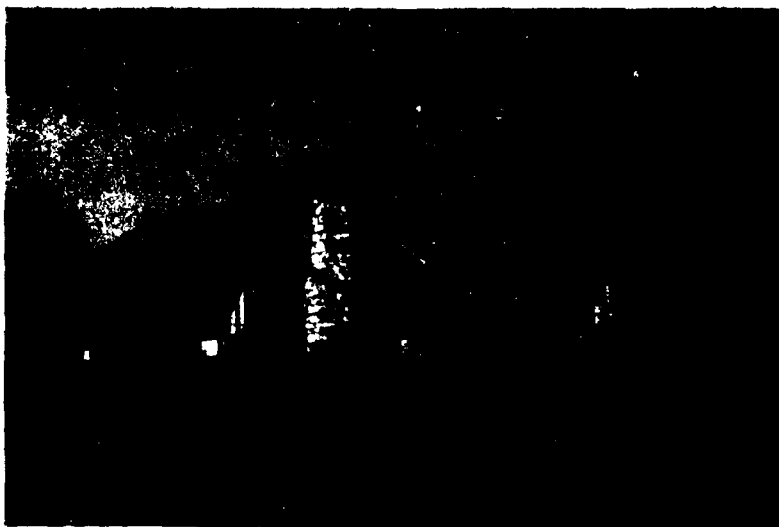


Figure 21. French Creole and adjoining two story saddlebag (Photo CMY-19-7).



Figure 22. Rear view of Fig. 21 (Photo CMY-19-9).

LINEAR BUNGALOW

Fig. 23

Time Period 1900-1930

The linear bungalow house type has a rectangular plan oriented with roof ridge perpendicular to the front. It is generally two rooms wide and three rooms deep, with a front porch. Although the one story version is the most popular, it also can be found in 1½ and two story elevations.

The linear bungalow belongs to the period immediately following the turn of the century. In the Truman Reservoir area it is most frequent in Benton and Henry counties.



Figure 23. Linear bungalow, 1900-1930 (Tract No. 1716, 23BE108AH; Photo MRP-18-18).

BUNGALOW B

Fig. 24

Time Period 1930-1960

Another bungalow house type is the Bungalow B. It is like the linear bungalow in every way except that its orientation has the roof ridge parallel to the front rather than perpendicular to it. Like the ranch house, it is rare in the Truman Reservoir area. Only three houses fitting this type were surveyed.



Figure 24. Bungalow B, 1930-1960 (Tract No. 802, 23BE69AH; Photo ASB-1-10).

SADDLEBAG

Figs. 25-26

This house type derives its name from the fact that its two rooms flank its central fireplace much like saddlebags slung over a horse. The plan is very popular in the Truman Reservoir area, appearing in one story, $1\frac{1}{2}$ story and two story versions, often incorporated into other house types. Examples frequently have two front doors although also connected on the interior. This type was most popular between 1870 and 1900 in frame versions on stone foundations with wood shingles. Only 9.3% of the houses surveyed were saddlebag houses. They were often enlarged by addition of a shed across the rear.

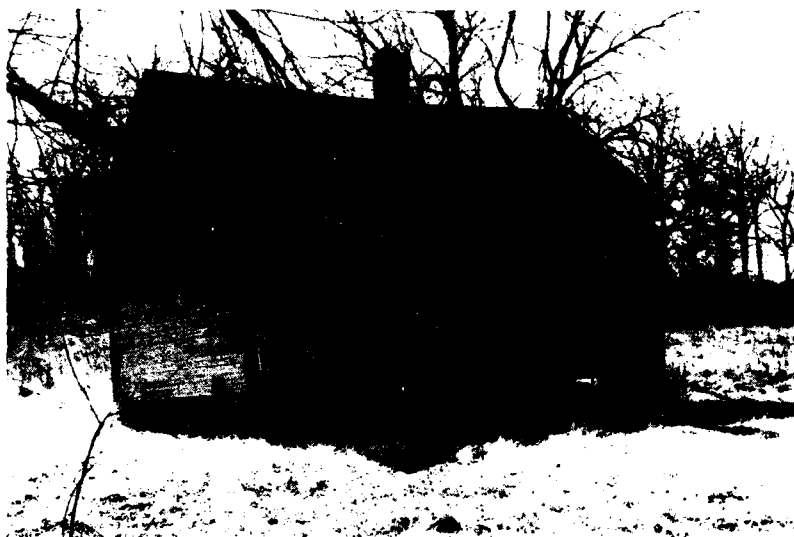


Figure 25. Saddlebag, 1870-1900, fine example of a one story, two door saddlebag (Tract No. 5426, 23SR21AH; Photo CMY-21-3)



Figure 26. Saddlebag, 1870-1900, one and one-half story example with two front doors (Tract No. 1118, 23BE141AH; Photo ALN-2-22).

DOUBLE PEN

Fig. 27

The double pen type category is a broader, more general one encompassing any two room plans without a central hallway. Here it is applied to those houses having chimneys at either end rather than a shared central chimney. Only one example of this type was found in the survey.



Figure 27. Double Pen, 1870-1900. Although small, this two door double pen house has a decorative, heavy cornice in the gable ends. (Tract No. 923, 23BE10AH; Photo ALN-2-13).

CROSS PLAN

Fig. 28

As the analysis of survey material progressed, a few of the houses recorded failed to conform to predefined types. Three houses, however, appeared to define a separate type distinguished by a cross-shaped plan. Although found in three different counties, the houses are strikingly similar. Their rectangular plans incorporate an even-armed cross defined on the facade by porches set in the corners of the rectangle. All three are one story structures dating to the turn of the century.



Figure 28. Cross Plan, 1870-1900 (Tract No. 11219, 23HE46AH; Photo MRP-26-16).

LOG HOUSES

Figs. 29-31

Seventeen log dwellings were recorded in the Truman Reservoir survey, 14 of them in Benton County. Although it is unlikely that any of these structures date to the earliest period of settlement, several may belong to the period between 1860 and 1900. Log structures were in common use in the area into the early twentieth century. When replaced by larger frame structures, the log house was often torn down. Many of those abandoned but not destroyed have recently been cleared from grazing land by farmers concerned that the deteriorated structures would endanger their livestock. Early log houses adapted to other use had more chance for survival. Log construction remains popular today for recreational buildings.



Figure 29. One and one-half story log house, old Fairfield, 1840-1870 (Tract No. 903, 23BE18AH; Photo MRP-13-28).

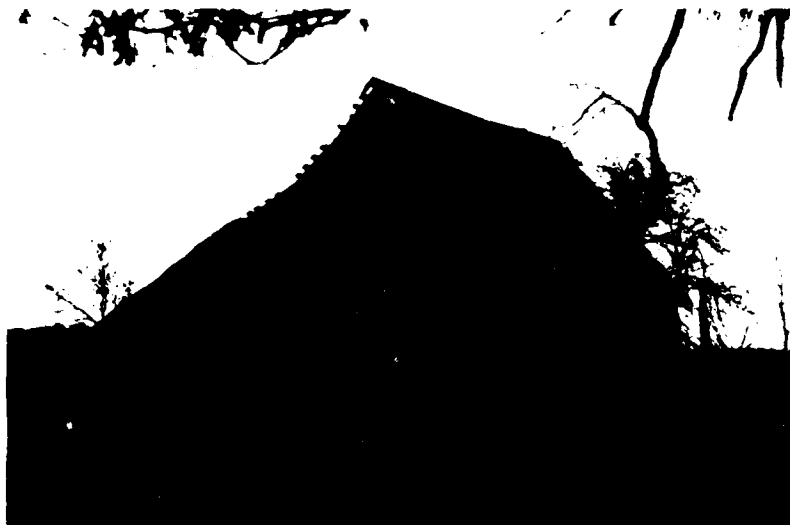


Figure 30. One story log house (Tract No. 1901, 23BE105AH; Photo MRP-18-1).



Figure 31. One story log house, unsquared logs (Tract No. 2534, 23HE38AH; Photo CMY-26-14).

TABLE 1
Distribution of House Types by County

House Type	Benton No.	Benton %	Henry No.	Henry %	Hickory No.	St. Clair No.	St. Clair %	Total No.	Total %
T	23	25.27	20	34.48	1	4	6.55	48	22.32
L	17	18.68	17	29.31		16	26.22	50	23.25
I	1	1.09				1	1.639	2	.93
Shotgun								0	
Ozark	12	13.18	4	6.89	2	11	18.03	29	13.48
Pyramid	3	3.29	1	1.72		6	9.836	10	4.65
French Creole						1	1.639	1	.46
Corn Belt						2	3.278	2	.93
Ranch	2	2.19				1	1.639	3	1.39
Bungalow A	5	5.49	6	10.34	1	3	4.91	15	6.97
Bungalow B	1	1.09	2	3.44				3	1.39
Dog Trot								0	
Saddlebag	7	7.69	5	8.62	1	7	11.47	20	9.3
Double Pen	1	1.09						1	.46
Cross	1	1.09	1	1.72		1	1.639	3	1.39
Special	2	2.19	1	1.72		2	3.278	5	2.32
Log Old	14	15.38	1	1.72		2	3.278	17	7.9
Log Modern	2	2.19				4	6.55	6	2.79
Total	91		58		5	61		215	

Barns

The barn is often a more impressive structure than the house—and with good reason. The barn shelters the farmer's most important investments: his livestock, machinery and winter feed. Before the introduction of prefabricated units, a farmer's barn, like his home, reflected his folk tradition, conforming to one of several distinctive combinations of plan and elevation. The barns recorded in the Harry S. Truman Reservoir project represent at least seven accepted frame barn types and a number of log and modern variations.

Plan and roof type are the essential elements in defining a barn type. Plans fall into two basic categories, those arranged along the longitudinal axis and those arranged perpendicular to it. Longitudinally oriented plans divide the barn's interior space into either three or five aisles, while arrangements perpendicular to the longitudinal axis generally create three bays. The most common barn roofs are the gable and the gambrel roof, although variations of these types can be seen in barrel, broken gable and gable-on-hip roofs. Size is another factor influencing definition of barn types. Most barns closely approximate one of the following sets of dimensions: 15x20, 30x40, and 60x90-100 feet.

THREE BAY BARN

Figs. 32-34

The three bay barn has a floor plan which divides interior space into three sections perpendicular to the longitudinal axis. The end bays contain stalls, hay mows and grain storage areas, while the center bay was used as a threshing floor and machinery storage area. Barns of this type have a steeply pitched, gable roof. A descendant of the English barn, the three bay barn was very popular on the east coast, in New York, and in the Blue Ridge Mountain area. Although many settlers of the Ozark Highland came from Tennessee and Kentucky, only 3 three bay barns were found in the survey. This is probably due to changes in agricultural practice and the kind of farming done in the survey area.



Figure 32. Three bay barn, c. 1900 (Tract No. 1204, 23HI2AH; Photo NML-3-11).



Figure 33. Three bay barn, dated 1907 by owner, a very large version of the type (Tract No. 1635, 23BE76AH; Photo ASB-9-16).



Figure 34. Three bay barn, 1900-1930 (Tract No. 7105, 23SR34AH; Photo CMY-18-25).

AISLE BARN

Figs. 35-38

The aisle barn's floorplan is divided longitudinally into three or five long sections or aisles. Any number of roof types are associated with this floor plan; however, gable and gambrel roofs predominate. The side aisles are generally used for stalls and grain storage with hay mows above, while the slightly wider center aisle houses equipment and often functions as a "drive through." Three aisle barns with a square plan and a broad center aisle are descendents of the massive barns of the Pennsylvania Dutch. The five aisle barns and other variations are generally new types developed for western farming practices. Seventy-three of the 137 barns surveyed were aisle barns. Of these, 34 had gambrel roofs and 36 had gable roofs. No regional preferences could be pinpointed since the distribution of different roof types was homogeneous within the survey area. Many of these barns had hay lofts, accessible from both the interior and exterior, equipped with hay tracks and rain hoods. Most rain hoods were a simple extension of the roof but boxed versions were also recorded.

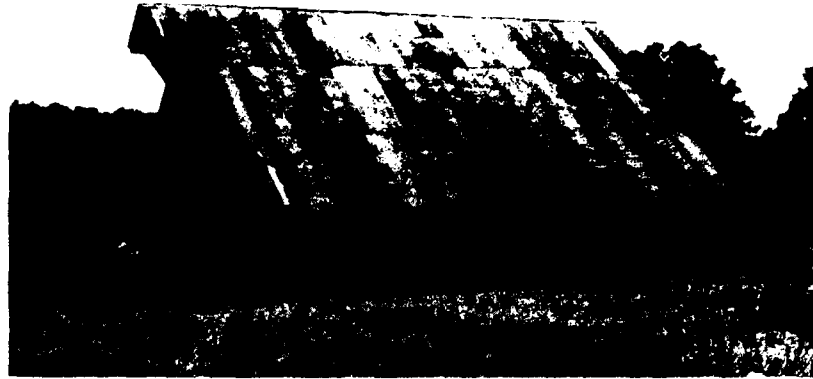


Figure 35. Aisle barn, 1900-1930, three aisle barn with boxed rain hood (Tract No. 5215, 23SR2AH; Photo MRP-2-20).



Figure 36. Aisle barn, 1900-1930, although almost identical to Fig. 35 in outward appearance, this aisle barn has five aisles rather than three (Tract No. 5221, 23SR5AH; Photo MRP-3-8).



Figure 37. Aisle barn, 1900-1930, three aisle barn with rain hood. The low massive profile of this barn is typical of the aisle barns in the survey area (Tract No. 17171, 23BE84AH; Photo AMJ-11-17).



Figure 38. Aisle barn, c. 1930, smaller aisle barn with interesting decorative scalloping of the siding at the eave line (Tract No. 12832, 23HE65AH; Photo MRP-21-18).

SMALL GABLE ROOFED BARN

Fig. 39

So many small barns with gable roofs were found in the survey that they seemed to comprise a separate category. These structures, usually approximately 10x12 feet, have two aisles, one for machinery and another for small equipment and stalls.



Figure 39. Small, gable roofed barn, 1900-1930. Many of the farmsteads surveyed were too small to support traditional barn types; this barn is typical of the smaller barns surveyed (Tract No. 1148, 23BE126AH; Photo MRP-1-6).

POLE BARN

Fig. 40

The pole barn is rapidly replacing the large barns of the past. A simple rectangular structure with low pitch gable roof, the pole barn is a convenient structure, easily built, with a large open space inside for storage of equipment and feed. It is better suited to the needs of modern farming operations.



Figure 40. Pole barn, 1930-1960 (Tract No. 5130, 23SR59AH; Photo CMY-17-37).

BROKEN GABLE BARN

Figs. 41-42

This small barn type derives its name from its roof, a gable roof, the pitch of which flattens halfway down its slope. Its plan is generally divided into three sections along the longitudinal axis. One of the side aisles is open for storage of equipment. The other two sections are arranged for stalls and grain storage. Fifteen of the 137 barns surveyed fit this description. A variation on the broken gable type is the "cathedral" type. This barn type has a separately roofed, raised, center section. This allows openings for windows in the upper portion of the center aisle walls, much like a clerestory in a cathedral.

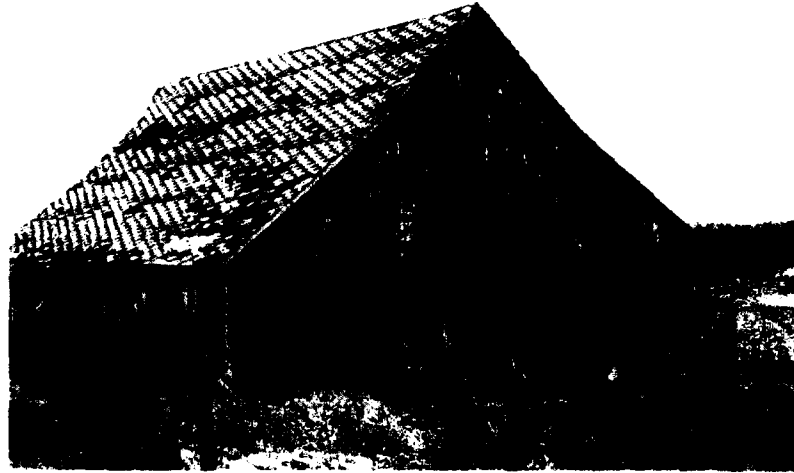


Figure 41. Broken Gable, 1900-1930. Most barns in this category were small aisle barns like this one (Tract No. 1922, 23HE98AH; Photo CMY-22-17).



Figure 42. Broken Gable, "Cathedral" type, 1900-1930. The only example of this variation on the broken gable type, this medium-sized barn shows careful craftsmanship (Tract No. 2518, 23HE6AH; Photo MRP-7-28).

GABLE-ON-HIP BARN

Fig. 43

Another roof-defined type typical of small barns is the gable-on-hip. Only five barns of this type were surveyed. The gable-on-hip barn is almost square. Its plan is divided into three aisles abutting one transverse bay. The center aisle has a gable roof while the side aisles and rear bay are hip roofed. The side aisles are open for equipment storage, and the center aisle and rear bay contain stalls and grain storage areas.



Figure 43. Gable on Hip (Tract No. 6218, 23SR19AH; Photo CMY-20-22).

UNUSUAL BARNS

Figs. 44-45

An extremely large barn in Henry County exhibits several unique characteristics. First, the plan has five longitudinal aisles roofed asymmetrically so that the roof profile resembles a salt box. There is a closed equipment aisle on the low side elevation. The center aisle is a drive-through flanked by stalls and storage bins. The outside aisle on the higher elevation is an open equipment and livestock shelter. In size, profile and general configuration this plan resembles those of Pennsylvania Dutch barns. No other barns of this description were recorded in the survey. The barn is sided with clapboards rather than the more common board and batten siding (Fig. 44).

A small barn, also in Henry County, is notable due to its tin roof ridge decoration. Barns in the Truman Survey area are rarely decorated (Fig. 45).

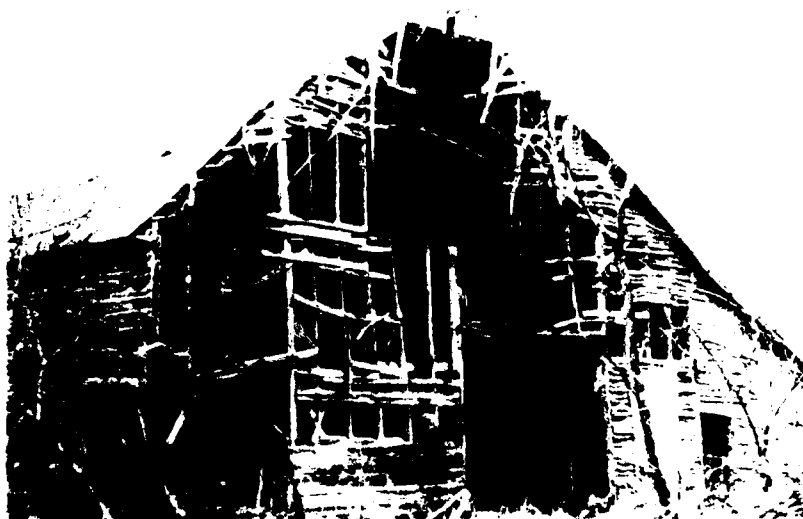


Figure 44. Unusual, unclassified barn (Tract No. 12714, 23HE67AH; Photo MRP-22-10).



Figure 45. Unusual, unclassified barn (Tract No. 11706, 23HE78AH, Photo MRP-34-6).

LOG BARNS

Figs. 46-47

Only two log barns were recorded in the survey. This rather surprising fact is probably the result of both the limitations of the material and human destruction. Log construction is not really appropriate to barns. A barn requires enclosure of relatively large areas with the capacity for a variety of interior arrangements. Log construction does not have this flexibility. Log walls are limited by the local trees, their height, girth, and growth patterns. Most log walls are no more than 10-12 feet long. To extend a log wall one must insert at least a partial crosswall. Heavy timber construction requires more skill, but is relatively free of the structural limitations of log construction. As they deteriorated, most log structures were abandoned in favor of superior frame barns. Because log buildings posed a threat to livestock, most farmers burned or otherwise destroyed them.

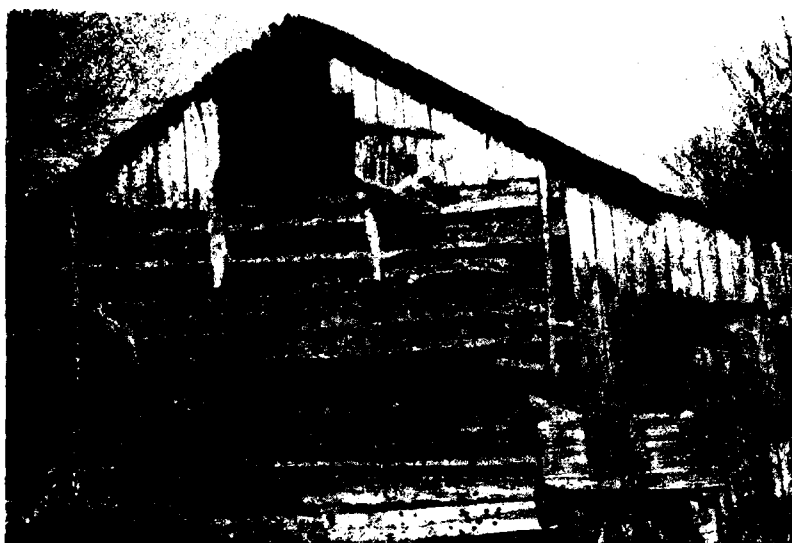


Figure 46. Log, three bay barn (Tract No. 1306, 23HI5AH; Photo ALN-1-14).



Figure 47. Log Barn, interior detail (Tract No. 401, 23BL44AH; Photo AM-12-20).

Bridges

Figs. 48-52

The Truman Reservoir Survey yielded many bridges, ranging from simple roadbeds over fords to complex suspension bridges. Most of these bridges were built between 1900 and 1940. Of the 19 bridges surveyed, five are truss, four are suspension, and the remainder are small concrete bridges.



Figure 48. Avery Bridge, suspension construction (Tract No. 1240/1237, 23BE2AH; Photo AMJ-4 or 5-9).



Figure 49. Poured concrete bridge (Tract No. 701, 23BE140AH; Photo AMJ-5-12).



Figure 50. Wooden roadbed on concrete foundations (Tract No. 1315/1314, 23BE3AH; Photo AMJ-7-6).



Figure 51. William's Bend Bridge, truss construction (Tract No. 1546/1547, 23HI10AH; Photo NML-2-19).



Figure 52. Suspension bridge (Tract No. 4624/4625, 23SR82AH; Photo ASB-10-17).

Root Cellars

Figs. 53-55

Before the advent of modern refrigeration, ice houses and root cellars provided the only cool storage for perishable foods. Almost every farmstead recorded in the Truman Reservoir survey had a root cellar. Early root cellars were either carved out of bedrock or lined with field-stone. As concrete became a popular rural construction material, it replaced stone in these cellars. The most common root cellars were 6 to 8 feet square vaulted chambers. They were either mounded over with earth or formed the foundations for a small structure.



Figure 53. Root cellar, mounded, stone rubble construction (Tract No. 5221, 23SR5AH; Photo MRP-3-10).

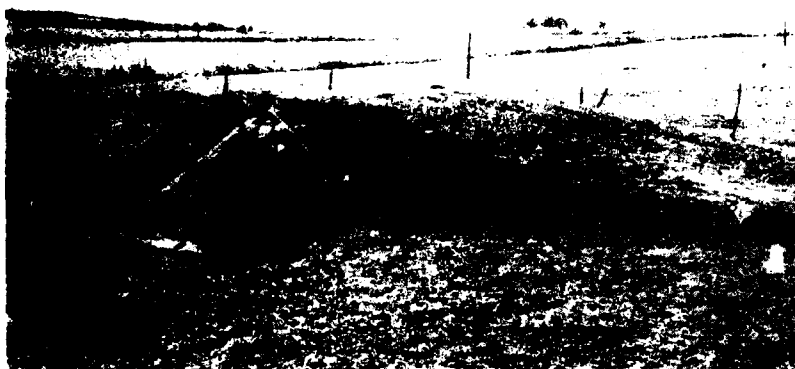


Figure 54. Root cellar (Tract No. 6300, 23SR41AH; Photo CMY-19-15).



Figure 55. Root cellar with shed above (Tract No. 5315, 23SR78AH; ASB-15-4).

Chicken Coops

Figs. 56-60

The chicken was a primary food source for the rural family. It provided fresh eggs daily as well as an occasional Sunday dinner. It is hardly surprising that almost every farmstead surveyed included a sizeable chicken coop. Four basic types of structures were used to house chickens in the Truman Reservoir area. The first was a simple one story rectangular structure with low pitch gable roof and windows along both sides. The second type of coop had a rectangular plan, a single pitch roof and windows along the higher side elevation. The most popular type of chicken coop had a rectangular plan and separate single pitch roofs, opposite in slope and at different heights. This type had windows along both sides of the wall joining the two roofs.



Figure 56. Chicken coop, gable roofed (Tract No. 7636, 23SR38AH; Photo CMY-18-16).



Figure 57. Chicken coop, small saltbox roofed (Tract No. 11752, 23HE68AH; Photo MRP-34-34).



Figure 58. Chicken coop (Tract No. 5022, 23SR67AH; Photo MRP-31-20).



Figure 59. Chicken coop (Tract No. 12934, 23HE89AH; Photo MRP-35-21).



Figure 60. Chicken coop (Tract No. 11345, 23HE19AH; Photo MRP-27-11).

Corn Cribs

Figs. 61-64

Corn cribs are storage and drying bins for feed corn. Although three different types of corn cribs were identified in the survey, their common function leads to several shared characteristics. The storage bins are tall, narrow rectangular structures elevated on stilts or concrete blocks to keep the corn off the damp ground. They are all sided with horizontally placed boards nailed flush to the frame and separated by 1-2" gaps for ventilation. The differences in corn crib types are a function of their roofs.

Most small corn cribs are single bins with single pitch roofs. Sometimes a single bin will be incorporated into a gable roofed structure leaving a covered, open area for storage of other feed or equipment. A second type of corn crib resembles a gable roofed, three aisle barn with the bins forming the outside aisles separated by a drive through. The third type is a two level gable roofed structure, and included the largest corn cribs surveyed.

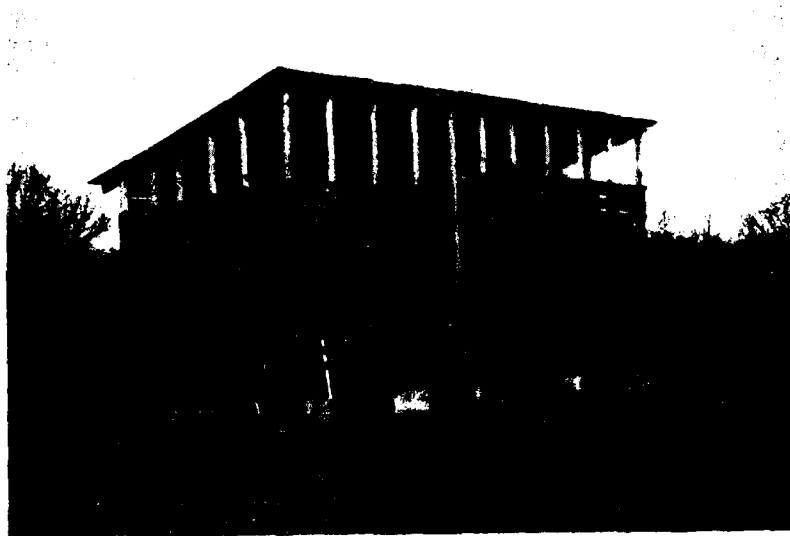


Figure 61. Corn crib (Tract No. 1917, 23HE77AH;
Photo CMY-15-17).



Figure 62. Corn crib incorporated into shed
(Tract No. 12100, 23HE77AH; Photo MRP-33-12).



Figure 63. Corn crib (Tract No. 5221, 23SR5AH;
(Photo MRP-3-5).



Figure 64. Corn Crib (Tract No. 918, 23BE17AH;
Photo ASB-3-5).

Fencing

Figs. 65-66

Many farms in the survey area are of a size and type that necessitate fencing. The majority of fences in the survey area were modern wire or barbed wire varieties. However, some apparently older fences were recorded. Probably the most common, early wire fencing was supported by wooden posts and substantial corner posts constructed of wire and wooden slat baskets filled with stones. The remains of one stone fence and several deteriorated split rail fences indicate that other fencing techniques were common in the earliest periods of settlement.



Figure 65. Heavy corner post, wire and stave basket filled with field stones (Tract No. 704, 23BE119AH; Photo AMJ-3).



Figure 66. Stone wall (Tract No. 10131, 23BE21AH; Photo MRP-12-25).

Sheds with Deep, Overhanging Eaves

Figs. 67-71

Among the hundreds of sheds surveyed, a small group stands out due to a shared architectural feature: a deep, overhanging eave on the facade, usually connected to the main structure by extensions of the side walls. The six sheds vary in size and function. Some serve as coverings for root cellars, but others seem to be general purpose tool/equipment sheds. The deeply overhanging eave is a feature typical of spring and smokehouses in eastern United States.



Figure 67. Shed with overhanging eave over root cellar (Tract No. 7105, 23SR34AH; Photo CMY-18-27).



Figure 68. Shed with overhanging eave over root cellar (Tract No. 10900, 23HE29AH; Photo CMY-27-27).

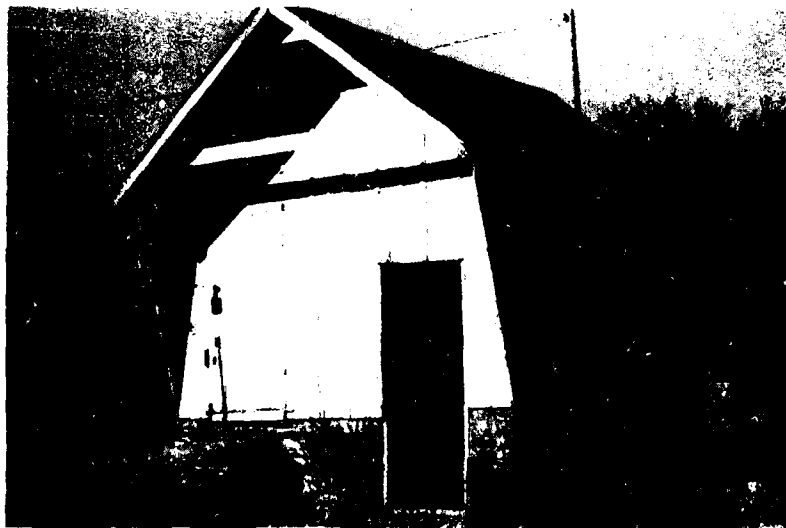


Figure 69. Shed with overhanging eave over root cellar (Tract No. 11345, 23HE19AH; Photo MRP-27-9).



Figure 70. Shed with overhanging eave serving as tool/equipment shed (Tract No. 5022, 23SR67AH; Photo MRP-31-18).



Figure 71. Shed with overhanging eave (Tract No. 5234; 23SR79AH; Photo CMY24-25).

EVALUATION FOR PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Due to the nature of the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir Project, the evaluation of surveyed architecture for preservation and management is an extremely important and difficult objective. Before the reservoir is filled, all the structures in the reservoir basin must be removed. The typical problems of preservation and management programs are complicated here by the need to physically remove the structures from the areas to be inundated. In weighing the various preservation options, cost acquires enormous importance, often superceding questions of historical or architectural merit. Cost should be seen in terms of each structure's potential for future use and the degree of restoration it requires. A balance between preservation options must be reached with the goal of saving the spirit of this area's historic architecture. In the following paragraphs, I outline the options open to those responsible for making management and preservation decisions and structures appropriate to each.

The most obvious and most expensive preservation option available is restoration. Depending on the extent of the restoration and the distance the structure must be moved, costs can range from the expense of redecorating and remodeling to the equivalent of constructing a new building. Expenses can be fully justified if restored structures can house services which would otherwise require the construction of new buildings. A restored structure can house facilities for campers or other visitors; offices or living quarters for rangers and

other personnel; storage areas for equipment and supplies; educational displays; a museum; or shops in which local craftsmen can display and sell their wares. Restoration is particularly recommended for log structures surviving from periods of early settlement. Although restoration of these structures may be costly, so few survive today that it is doubtful there will be any salvageable, historic examples of this construction type in the Ozarks ten years from now. The following structures merit consideration for this type of management, although they do not appear to merit nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

1635	Figure 33	919	Figure 6
12650		1628	

Structures that cannot be moved and/or restored for one reason or another can be recorded quite adequately by complete measured drawings. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) has set a high standard for this type of preservation effort. Their drawings are always supplemented by large format professional photographs and a detailed history of the structure.

If this option is chosen, I believe it should include the photographs and history. The following structures could be considered for such treatment:

1635 Barn and house	7105 Barn	Figure 67
Figure 33	1801 Barn	
919	11706 Barn	Figure 45
12650	2607	
12111	11627	Figure 11
1628	5130	Figure 40
6218	12621	
Figure 43		
506		Figure 8
13425		

TABLE 2
Cross-Index for Tract Numbers and Site Numbers

Tract Number	Site Number	Figure No.
401	23BE44AH	47
506	23BE11AH	8
701	23BE140AH	49
704	23BE119AH	65
802	23BE69AH	24
903	23BE18AH	29
918	23BE17AH	64
919	23BE70AH	6
923	23BE10AH	27
927	23BE20AH	12
1118	23BE141AH	26
1148	23BE126AH	39
1204	23HI2AH	32
1240/1237	23BE2AH	48
1306	23HI5AH	46
1315/1314	23BE3AH	50
1546/1547	23HI10AH	51
1635	23BE76AH	33
1716	23BE108AH	23
1901	23BE105AH	30
1917	23HE77AH	61
1922	23HE98AH	41
2518	23HE6AH	42
2534	23HE38AH	31
4548	23SR3AH	16
4610	23SR61AH	14
4624/4625	23SR82AH	52
5022	23SR67AH	58
5022	23SR67AH	70

TABLE 2: Continued

Cross-Index for Tract Numbers and Site Numbers

Tract Numbers	Site Number	Figure No.
5130	23SR59AH	40
5215	23SR2AH	35
5216	23SR32AH	19
5221	23SR5AH	53
5221	23SR5AH	63
5221	23SR5AH	36
5234	23SR79AH	71
5310	23SR59AH	10
5315	23SR78AH	55
5323	23SR23AH	18
5426	23SR21AH	25
6218	23SR19AH	9
6218	23SR19AH	43
6300	23SR41AH	20
6300	23SR41AH	54
7105	23SR34AH	67
7105	23SR34AH	34
7636	23SR38AH	56
10131	23BE21AH	66
10900	23HE29AH	68
11142	23HE48AH	15
11219	23HE46AH	28
11345	23HE19AH	60
11345	23HE19AH	69
11627	23HE81AH	11
11706	23HE78AH	45
11752	23HE68AH	57
12100	23HE77AH	62
12111	23HE96AH	5

TABLE 2: Continued

Cross-Index for Tract Numbers and Site Numbers

Tract Number	Site Number	Figure No.
12714	23HE67AH	44
12832	23HE65AH	38
12934	23HE89AH	59
17171	23BE84AH	37
17171	23BE84AH	17

Site No.	Tract Number	Figure No.
Benton County		
23BE2AH	1240/1237	48
23BE3AH	1315/1314	50
23BE10AH	923	27
23BE11AH	506	8
23BE17AH	918	64
23BE18AH	903	29
23BE20AH	927	12
23BE21AH	10131	66
23BE44AH	401	47
23BE69AH	802	24
23BE70AH	919	6
23BE76AH	1635	33
23BE84AH	17171	37
23BE84AH	17171	17
23BE105AH	1901	30
23BE108AH	1716	23
23BE119AH	704	65
23BE126AH	1148	39

TABLE 2: Continued

Cross-Index for Tract Numbers and Site Numbers

Site No.	Tract Number	Figure No.
23BE140AH	701	49
23BE141AH	1118	26
Henry County		
23HE6AH	2518	42
23HE19AH	11345	69
23HE19AH	11345	60
23HE29AH	10900	68
23HE38AH	2534	31
23HE46AH	11219	28
23HE48AH	11142	15
23HE65AH	12832	38
23HE67AH	12714	44
23HE68AH	11752	57
23HE77AH	12100	62
23HE77AH	1917	61
23HE78AH	11706	45
23HE81AH	11627	11
23HE89AH	12934	59
23HE96AH	12111	5
23HE98AH	1922	41
St. Clair County		
23SR2AH	5215	35
23SR3AH	4548	16
23SR5AH	5221	36
23SR5AH	5221	53
23SR5AH	5221	63
23SR19AH	6218	43

TABLE 2: Continued
 Cross-Index for Tract Numbers and Site Numbers

Site No.	Tract Number	Figure No.
23SR19AH	6218	9
23SR21AH	5426	25
23SR23AH	5323	18
23SR32AH	5216	19
23SR34AH	7105	67
23SR34AH	7105	34
23SR38AH	7636	56
23SR41AH	6300	54
23SR41AH	6300	20
23SR59AH	5130	40
23SR59AH	5310	10
23SR61AH	4610	14
23SR67AH	5022	70
23SR67AH	5022	58
23SR78AH	5315	55
23SR79AH	5234	71
23SR82AH	4624/4625	52
Hickory County		
23HI2AH	1204	32
23HI5AH	1306	46
23HI10AH	1546/1547	51

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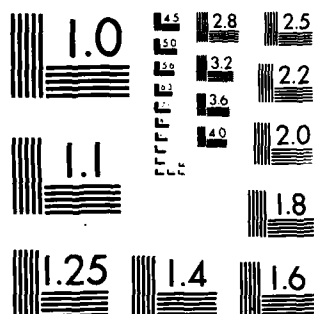
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